Rules of Tajweed

Throatal Letters:

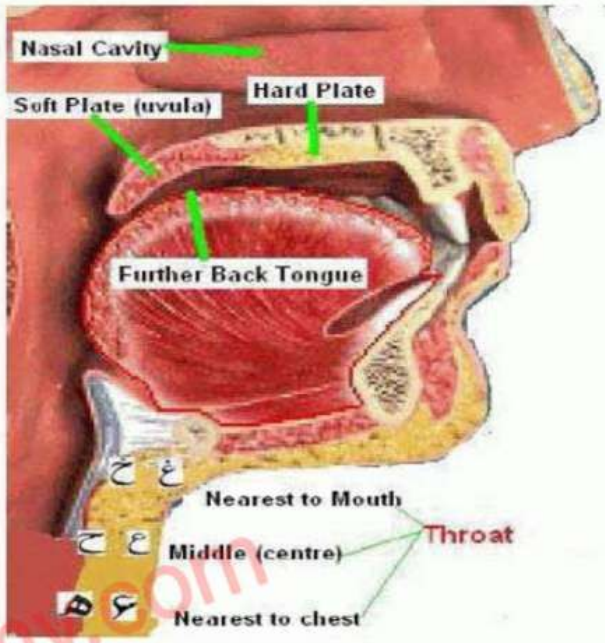
There are six (6) throatal letters.

These letters are pronounced from three levels of throat.

(1) Bottom of the Throat (ء ھ)

(2) Middle of the Throat (ع ح)

(3) Top of the Throat (غ خ)



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Bold Letters:

There are seven (7) bold letters.
These letters are pronounced with a heavy and strong voice.

خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ

These are arranged in a group form (خُصَّ ضَغْطٍ قِظْ)

Ra (ر) has some exceptions. It may be bold or light.

- It is bold when it has any harakat (movement) upon it.

رَ رُ رًا قُدِرَ رُسُلُ قَدَرًا اَجْرٌ مِنْ رَبِّكَ

- It is light when it has any harakat (movement) below it.

رِ رٍ ضُرِبَ خَبَرٍ شَرِّ

- When it has a sakoon (jazm) on it then we will look the letter before it. If the previous letter is a bold letter or it has any harakat (movement) upon it then Ra becomes bold and if it has any harakat (movement) below it then Ra becomes light.

اَرْسَلَ اُرْكُضْ (Bold/Strong)

يَغْفِرُ اِصْبِرْ (Light/Soft)

Note: We will apply the same rule on laam (ل) in the word Allah (اللّٰه). We will recite it bold or light looking at the letter before it.

Harakaat (Movements):

There are three harakaat (Movements) in Arabic.

(1) ـَ *(Fathah or Zabr)* اَبَ

(2) ـِ *(Kasrah or Zer)* اِبِ

(3) ـُ *(Dammah or Pesh)* اُبُ

Sukoon (jazm) Link sign: (ـْ)

A letter having a harakat (movement) sign *(ـَ ـِ ـُ)* is called *Mutaharrik* (moved) letter. If a letter is without a harakat sign, it is called s*aakin (resting) letter, and* a sign *(ـْ)* appears over this letter is called *Sukoon* (*jazm*).

اَنْ اِذْ اَمْرٌ

Silent letters:

The letters having no sign on them (empty letters) are called silent letters. Since they do not produce any sound of their own therefore, they should be overlooked. These silent letters generally occur when *Alif* waw and *Ya (Maddah*) are involved. Also letter .*Lam.* (ل) frequently becomes silent where the definite article *(al)* is prefixed to a word.

عَلٰى رَضُوْا وَالتِّيْنِ

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TANWEEN: (ـًـٍـٌ)

It means a single harakat (movement) with a hidden *Noon saakin* (نْ). Instead of writing a harakat and Noon saakin (نْ) separately, the respective harakat sign is doubled. Thus letter Noon Saakin (نْ) is sounded but not written.

1:- Fathatain (Double Fathah/Dow Zabr): (ـً)

حًا خًا دًا (مًا is equal to مَنْ)

Fathatain generally has a long vowel letter *Alif* .

2:- Kasratain (Double Kasrah/Dow Zer): (ـٍ)

حٍ خٍ دٍ (مٍ is equal to مِنْ)

3:- Dammatain (Double Kasrah/Dow Pesh): (ـٌ)

سٌ شٌ صٌ (كٌ is equal to كُنْ)

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Ghunnah:

Saying the voice of meem or noon completely into the nose for a while is called Ghunnah, whereas Ikhfaa mean hiding the voice of noon or meem partially into the nose.

Maddah Letters:

There are three (3) maddah letters. اوْيْ

1:- Alif Maddah: (ـَا)

When Alif has no movement or sukoon (ا) and the letter before Alif has a *Fathah/Zabr* (ـَ) on it, then letter Alif is called Alif Maddah and will be prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

بَا تَا ثَا اَصَابَ

(Standing Fathah/Zabr) (ا) It is also equal to Alif Maddah and will be Prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

ذٰ is equal to ذَا and كِتٰبٌ is equal to كِتَابٌ

Note: If anytime the letter Alif appears with harakat or sukoon, this is not a true Alif but it is letter Hamza. Letter Alif appears always empty, It may come with *Madd* sign and always comes after another letter, whereas the letter Hamza may come with a movement as the first letter in a word.

إِنَّمَا أَصَابَ

2:- Wao Maddah: (ـُو)

When wao has a sakoon/Jazm (ـْو) and the letter before wao has a Dammah/Pesh (ـُ) on it, then it is called Wao Maddah and will be prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

بُوْ تُوْ حُوْرٌ

(Standing Dammah/pesh) (ٱ) It is also equal to Wao Maddah and will be Prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

وٗ is equal to وُوْ and دَاوٗدَ is equal to دَاوُوْدَ

3:- Ya Maddah: (ـِي)

When ya has a sakoon (ـْي) and the letter before ya has a Kasrah/Zer (ـِ) on it, then it is called Ya Maddah and will be prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

بِيْ تِيْ أَخِيْهِ

(Standing Kasrah/Zer) (ٳ) It is also equal to Ya Maddah and will be Prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

پٖ is equal to پِيْ and اِلٰفِ is equal to اِيْلَافِ

Leen letters:

There are two (2) Leen letters.

1:- Wao Leen: (ـَوْ)

When wao has a sakoon/Jazm (ـْو) and the letter before wao has a *Fathah/Zabr* (ـَ) on it, then it is called Wao Leen.

بَوْ تَوْ يَوْمَ

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2:- Ya Leen: (ـَيْ)

When ya has a sakoon/Jazm (يْ) and the letter before ya has a *Fathah/Zabr* (ـَ) on it, then it is called Ya Leen.

بَيْ تَيْ بَيْتِ

Madd (Prolongation): (ـٓ)

Madd sign (ـٓ) indicates to prolong (stretch) the *Maddah* letters (Alif, wao and ya) or Leen letters (wao and ya).

Note: There are several kind of *Madd,* Duration of stretching (4 to 6 measures of harakah) and it depends on adjacent letters in a word. The detail rules are essential for advanced learner only, but we should understand the basic madds.

1. Madd-e-Muttasil
2. Madd-e-Munfasil
3. Madd-e-Aaridh Waqfi
4. Madd-e-Laazim

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1:- Madd-e-Muttasil: (Long Madd)

The Madd (ـٓ) in which after maddah letter, the next letter is hamza in the same word is called Madd-e-Muttasil. It is prolonged from 4 to 6 measures of harakah (4 to 6 seconds).

جَآءَ غُثَآءً

2:- Madd-e-Munfasil: (Short Madd)

The Madd (ـٓ) in which after maddah letter, the next letter is hamza in the beginning of the next word is called Madd-e-Munfasil. It is optional and may be prolonged from 4 to 6 measures of harakah (4 to 6 seconds).

لَآ إِلَٰهَ يَتْبَعُهَآ أَذًى

3:- Madd-e-Aarith Waqfi:

The Madd (ـٓ) in which after maddah or Leen letter, the harakat (movement) of the last letter of the word will be changed into a sakoon which is temporary due to stopping, is called Madd-e-Aarith Waqfi. It is also optional and may be prolonged from 4 to 6 measures of harakah (4 to 6 seconds).

وَالنَّاسِ وَالتِّينِ ۝ مَشْهُودٍ ۝ مِنْ خَوْفٍ ۝

4:- Madd-e-Lazim:

The Madd (ـٓـ) in which after maddah letter, there is an original sakoon or shaddah in the same word or in the starting of next word is called Madd-e-Lazim. It is prolonged from 4 to 6 measures of harakah (4 to 6 seconds).

ضَآلِّيْنَ آللّٰهُ آلْئٰنَ

Echo/Qalqalah Letters:

There are five (5) echo or qalqalah letters.
When these letters come in the Qur'an with sakoon (ـْـ), we make an echo sound after sakoon by opening the lips. We shall pronounce them with more force, when there is a shuddah (ـّـ) on the letter and little lighter when there is a sakoon (ـْـ).

ق ط ب ج د (قُطْبُ جَدٍّ)

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Shaddah: (ـّـ)

If a *Tashdid* sign (ـّـ) appears over a letter, then the letter is said again. The first time having *sukoon (jazm)* and the second time with harakat.
A letter having *Tashdid* sign is called .Mushaddad.

رَبْ بَ=رَبَّ رَبُّنَا إِنَّمَا

If a *Tashdid* sign (ـّـ) appears over meem or noon then meen and noon will be recited with Ghunnah.

إِنْ نَ =إِنَّ ثُمْ مَ=ثُمَّ

IDGHAAM (MERGING):

Idgham (Merging) means to mix up one thing into another. When two letter having a similar point of articulation or similar kind, appear side by side first letter with (*saakin*) and the second letter with *Tashdid* with following characteristic

(1) Same letters Example د and د - ل and ل *(Idghaam Mithlayn)*

قَدْدَّخَلُوْ is changed into قَدَّخَلُوْ

بَلْ لَّا is changed into بَلَّا

(2) Letters with similar origin Example ب and م - ل and ر
ن and ر (*Idghaam Mutaqaaribayn*)

وَارْكَبْ مَّعَنَا بَلْ رَّفَعَ

(3) Related letters Example ت and ط or ط and ت - ت and د
(*Idghaam Mutajaanisayn*)

وَجَدْتُّمْ is changed into وَجَتُّمْ

In such cases the letter with *sakoon will be merged (suppressed or not pronounced) with the second letter.*

The rules of *Nun Saakin* and *Tanween:*

There are four (4) rules of noon sakin and noon tanween.

1. Izhaar (saying clearly)
2. Idgham (Merging or Mixing)
3. Iqlab (Converting or changing)
4. Ikhfaa (Hiding)

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1:- Izhar: (Saying Clearly)

If any throatal letter (ء ھ ع ح غ خ) comes after *Noon saakin* or *Tanween*, then it will be read normally without any Ghunnah.

نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ ۢ بِكُمُ عُمْيٌ اَنْعَمْتَ

2:- Idgham-e-Yarmaloon: (ي ر م ل و ن)

There are six (6) yarmaloon ي ر م ل و ن (يَرْمَلُوْن) letters. These are divided into two groups.

(i) Idgham with Gunnah: (partial or Incomplete *Idgham* in yamoon. ي م و ن .)

مِنْ مِّثْلِهٖ خَيْرٌ مِّنْهُ خَيْرًا يَّرَهٗ فَمَنْ يَّعْمَلْ

(ii) Idgham without Gunnah: (Complete *Idgham* . ر ل .)

The sound of *Noon* will disappear completely.

اَنْ لَّمْ يَرَهٗ غَفُوْرٌ رَّحِيْمٌ مِنْ رَّبِّكَ

(2) Letters with similar origin Example ب and م - ل and ر
ن and ر (*Idghaam Mutaqaaribayn*)

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How to Pause (Waqf)

If a pause is made at any word for any reason, in most case the last letter of a word must be made saakin.

Exception: *Fathatain* (ً) and letter Taa (ة).

ذُرِّيَّةً طَيِّبَةً ○ اَلْفَافًا ○ اَذًى ط

If a pause is made over a *Tashdid* letter at the end of a word, its *haarakah* will drop, but the letter must be pronounced with force in order to distinguish between a sukoon and a *Tashdid.*

وَتَبَّ اَبِيْ لَهَبٍ وَّتَبَّ ○

There are many other punctuation marks that generally appear in the middle or end of a verse. The detail of this is beyond the scope of this course. As a general rule for the beginner, make a pause whenever one find such marks namely, وقفه - صلى - وقف النبي - قف - ق - ط - ص - ج - مر - ز
exception: لا

الرَّحِيْمِ ○ قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ ○

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Tiny Noon substitution of Tanween:

An Arabic grammar rule. In some instances if there is a letter with *Tanween* and next letter is *Hamza* then the *Tanween* is written into two separate components:

(1) *Tanween* will change to corresponding single vowel ـٍـ.

(2) A tiny *Noon* with Kasrah is written under letter *Hamza* .

قَدِيْرٌ اِلَّذِيْ will be change to قَدِيْرُنِ اِلَّذِيْ

The Rule of Ana: (اَنَا)

If anywhere in the Qur'an the word Anaa (اَنَا) appears, it will be read as if it is Ana (اَنَ). Notice the second alif (ا), which was connected to the (نَ), is ignored.